

GALLAGHER SENTENCED.

RECEIVES A YEAR AND NINE MONTHS IN THE COUNTY JAIL.

Israel Smith, who raised a row at Krieger's Hotel on Christmas Eve, convicted on three charges—Judgment based on guilty a Number of Public Offenses.

Tuesday Afternoon.—Court reassembled at 10 o'clock and Henry Fry, John W. Water, George H. Swartz and Heinrich Schlotterberger waived the expense of a trial by entering pleas of guilty to being tramps and to stealing the wood of Christian Coble to make a fire in the woods. The court lectured them severely for their conduct and sentenced each to undergo an imprisonment of five months and twenty days.

GALLAGHER CONVICTED. James Gallagher was put on trial for the third time this week on charges of felonious entry and larceny. From the testimony of commonwealth's witnesses it appeared that the dwelling house of Levi B. Johns, in Manor township, near Mountville, was entered on December 1, between the hours of 9 o'clock and noon by thieves, during the absence of the family. When Mr. Johns returned home he found everything in confusion. An examination made showed that a gold watch and chain, two rings and a revolver were stolen. After Gallagher's arrest for another offense, the rings stolen from Mr. Johns were found on the finger of Gallagher, at the county jail. The watch was recovered at Philadelphia pawn broker's establishment, where it was pawned by a man answering Gallagher's description.

The defendant called two witnesses to prove that Gallagher was at the house of Mrs. Heasman, on North Prince street, all of the morning of December 1, when the robbery was committed. Gallagher testified that he bought the rings found on him and identified as the property of Mr. Johns from a stranger at Columbia for fifty cents. He denied all knowledge of the robbery. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

On the three indictments on which he was convicted he was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of twenty-one months.

Thomas Smith entered a plea of guilty to cruelly ill-treating a valuable dog belonging to John E. W. Woodworth. He was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of one month.

ACQUITTED OF LARCENY. George Hippie, of Middletown, was indicted for the larceny of a number of toys from the store of F. W. Woodworth. Officer Pyle testified that he was in the store of Mr. Woodworth on the night before Christmas. The store was crowded and the officer's evidence was that he saw Hippie put a number of toys in his vest pocket, which he had not paid for.

The defendant was a denial of the offense charged. The accused testified that he was at the store of F. W. Woodworth on the night of the robbery, but he did not see Hippie. He admitted having run away from the officer on the road to the station house, but claimed that he was frightened and knew he could not get bail and he did not want to get locked up, on account of his small children. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, after a few minutes deliberation.

PLEAS OF GUILTY. Mary Ingraham pleaded guilty to stealing a large lot of jewelry from the store of William G. Focht, on East King street. Sentence was deferred till a view of sending her to the county jail.

George Dauter entered a plea of guilty to stealing carpenter tools from Martin Blankensmyer and Herman Wobken. He was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of six months.

John Blaney entered a similar plea for the larceny of a set of harness from Simon K. Nissley, and was sent out for three months.

GRAND JURY RETURNS. True Bills—Geo. Hippie, larceny; Israel Smith, assault and battery and malicious mischief; The Smiths, cruelty to animals; Charles Decker, receiving stolen goods; Abraham Harris, assault and battery, county for costs; Henry Woodard, larceny; Albion Ingraham, receiving stolen goods.

Wednesday Morning.—Court met at 9 o'clock and the district attorney asked that a verdict of not guilty be entered in the case of commonwealth vs. Henry Hess, larceny. He stated in the testimony was the same as in the Hippie case tried on Tuesday afternoon, in which the jury acquitted the defendant. The court directed the verdict to be entered, remarking that this was one of the cases that came into court through the interference of an officer.

CONVICTED OF THREE CHARGES. Israel Smith, a colored man living on Church street, was put on trial on two charges of malicious mischief and one of assault and battery. The commonwealth's testimony showed that on Christmas eve, Smith entered a room at Krieger's hotel where he struck Edward Smith and asked for a glass of beer. The bar-keeper refused to give him any, telling him he had enough, and should go home. Smith refused to go and Mr. Krieger took hold of him and led him to the door. There Smith resisted and took hold of Krieger, but Smith was finally ejected. As soon as the door was closed, Smith ran his fist through two window panes. David Edwards and Joseph Hammond, who were in the hotel when Smith was put out, went to the outside, and Smith, who was terribly enraged, struck Hammond in the face and picked up a piece of brick with which he struck Edwards in the side, hurting him so seriously that he was under the care of a doctor for several days. Complaint was made against Smith, and he was arrested by Officers Lewis and Beecher, to whom he admitted that he had broken the window.

The defendant testified that after he was refused beer he started to leave Krieger's hotel and was pushed out of the door. In his efforts to save himself he said he may have caught hold of Mr. Krieger. On the outside of the hotel Smith claimed that he slipped on the pavement and in his efforts to catch himself his hand accidentally struck one window pane, breaking it. The second glass he claimed was broken by a stone thrown from the opposite side of the street, and the defendant testified that he was under the care of a doctor for several days. Complaint was made against Smith, and he was arrested by Officers Lewis and Beecher, to whom he admitted that he had broken the window.

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TOBOGGAN SLIDE OPEN.

MANY ENJOY THE EXHILARATING SPORT AT MCGRAW'S PARK.

The Great Canadian Game Finally Anchored in This City—Description of Some of the Scenes that Were Witnessed—Brave Lady Tobogganers Going Alone.

"Tork about roller skatin'! Tork about ice-skatin'! Tork about opera house and church fairs for drawin' a crowd!" This was the toboggan business bet'em all. I shall start a toboggan academy and swim' boardin' school. Everybody who can swim and is no good on skatin' will water-ski tobogganin'.

This is about the kind of remarks that were passed from mouth to mouth last night when the crowds that braved the wintry night, climbed up and down the toboggan slide that has just been opened at McGraw's park. We have frequently started to the origin of this great pastime, but a few words at the present juncture will not be inappropriate.

The origin of tobogganing is unknown. Its early history is lost amid the dusky snow-dens of antiquity. That part of North America where the mercury never used to fall more than two feet below zero in warm weather was the home of the toboggan. Toboggans were popular from the start, and where no mountains were handy a reindeer was attached to the sled and the toboggan moved right along as if it were on the down grade of the Rocky mountains. But since those beautiful primeval days have gone to other worlds street cars and aldermen have worked a great change in the moral and physical geography of the country. They are now raising what, potatoes and hay in the great Northwest. The autumnal mercury has broken off the nail of many a thermometer, and the toboggan is no longer used in July and August. In fact, it is now recognized exclusively as a winter machine for sliding down hill with the girls. The toboggan looks like a thin board with one end rolled up like a window curtain.

Tobogganing is called by other names in other lands, but its movement is all the same. In Switzerland they call it avalanching, in Germany they call it snowsliding and snowshooting.

Clara Belle has described the exhilarating sport at the Tuxedo club slide in New York: "Maud, aged 10, went tobogganing and thus breathlessly describes it: 'You climb up a lot of stairs, stick out your legs and go whizz! It's just perfectly lovely. You ought to get on one.' At Tuxedo park bigger girls than Maud think it is superlatively lovely and do not get weary of the fun. They dress for it from top to toe, and, as a black suit covers you as completely as the mantle of clarity and utility precludes all possibility of embarrassment in case of an upset, they don't want any lace or embroidery, but put on warm underclothing, and are rationally comfortable. Blanket suits in strong colors are usually worn, but the prettiest outfit at Tuxedo is an ecorse outfit, trimmed with red bands, worn by a brunette girl, who is just a trifle too stout to appear to the best advantage in the heavier and clumsier material. Another handsome suit is a black jersey lined with gold bands, epaulettes and such. The wearer is a blonde, and she lets her golden hair stream out from under a black toque as she whizzes down the half-mile slide. Some men are going to be blinded by that flying mass of gold before the ice melts at Tuxedo.

Tobogganing is conducive to sociability and so puts acquaintances upon the firm footing of friendship. On the steep Tuxedo slide a girl cannot safely trust to her own skill and strength, but must have the strong arm of a man to hold her upright. He is obliged in order to steer the craft, and it is absolutely necessary that he shall keep one arm at least about the waist of his timorous passenger. When the toboggan begins to creep around and manifest a tendency to go crab-fashion, there is some danger of losing your balance and completing the slide in an undignified and distressing attitude, and she implures him to hold her one. If he is not altogether devoid of wit or a misanthrope, he will respond at once, and take away what little breath the swift motion may have left in her, and then she feels perfectly secure.

THE MEN WHO HAVE CARRIED OFF THE SENATORIAL PRIZE IN DELAWARE. The caucus for United States senator to succeed Geo. Gray was held in Dover, Delaware, on Tuesday, when Senator Gray received the unanimous vote of the thirty members of the legislature, all of whom are Democrats. Gray was Bayard's choice for the senatorship when he was first elected to fill the unexpired term of Secretary of State Bayard. George Gray, although not as efficient as Bayard, is a more popular man, has distinguished himself in political affairs and kept up the record of his prominent predecessor. He is in no way lessing the qualities that have made Gray a favorite. He has made one of the best attorneys general that the small state of Delaware has ever produced. Mr. Gray was born in New Castle, Delaware, May 4, 1816, and consequently was forty-five years of age when he was first made senator. When he was seventeen years of age he went to Philadelphia to study law, and in 1839, after reading law for three years with his father, the late Andrew C. Gray, returned to Delaware. He was admitted to the Delaware bar in 1833. Directly after his admission he commenced the practice of law at New Castle, Delaware, and has since that time been engaged in the practice. In 1851, having been made attorney general by Governor Hall, he removed to Wilmington. His first term of office was in 1853, but he was re-appointed by Governor Stockley. Although the attorney generalship was the only office he ever held prior to his senatorial appointment, he has ever been most active in political affairs, and in the Democratic National convention of 1860 and 1864, presented Bayard's name for the presidency. He was a most intimate friend of the latter and is known as a man of magnificent physique. Although Mr. Gray had Bayard's support in his first run for the senatorship, the goal was not gained without a struggle, as his foremost opponent received 9 votes against 11 for Gray.

Senator Joseph R. Hawley was re-elected in Connecticut. Stockbridge was chosen to succeed Cugger in Michigan. Cockrell was returned from Missouri. Charles B. Farwell succeeded Logan in Illinois. Davis succeeded McMillan from Minnesota. George B. French took the place of McKim in New York. W. Whitthorne gets the short term in Tennessee. In Indiana the vote in the legislature shows a tie between the two parties. Mr. Tappan, 75, and Allen, 102, are the candidates.

In New York the two parties resulted as follows: Miller, 45; Stanton, 3; Hiscock, 11; and the Union ticket, 11. The reform resolution was carried by 17 to 15, and Morton and Hiscock were in the affirmative. In Nebraska the first ballot resulted in a tie between the two parties. The indications for a deadlock are very favorable, and it is expected that Van Wyck in Tuesday's ballot received four votes of Democrats.

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SEVENTEEN WERE KILLED.

A TERRIBLE CASUALTY OCCURS IN A LONDON THEATRE.

The Cry of Fire Causes a Stampede Among the Audience—Twelve Women, Three Boys, a Man and a Girl Victims—Their Bodies Crushed Brutally.

A frightful accident happened in London on Tuesday evening. The Hebrew Dramatic club gave an entertainment in Princess street, St. James, which was attended by about 500 persons, mostly Jews. Some one in the gallery shouted for a joke, "Fire!" The gallery immediately turned off at the door and a terrible panic ensued. The people rushed in a solid mass for the doors, and numbers were trodden under foot. When the panic had subsided, it was found that twelve women and five youths had been trampled to death in the rush to escape, and many others injured.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Further particulars are learned this morning concerning the appalling accident which occurred last night at a theatre, in Princess street, St. James. This obscure theatre, unknown even to natives of London, is apparently the favorite resort of a portion of the Hebrew population of the neighborhood. Yesterday's performance was given for a charitable purpose and attracted a large audience, fully 400 persons being present. The cause of the most reasonable explanation of the cause which led up to the catastrophe, and the one which is most generally accepted, is that a man and woman outside the building became involved in a quarrel. The man threatened to assault the woman, who, to protect herself from violence, shrieked "fire!" in tones so loud as to be heard inside the theatre and caused the panic. On hearing the woman's scream the audience rushed madly to the main exit. A jam occurred which seemingly cut off all hope of escape. The people lost all sense of reason, and among men and women tore their way into the street.

MOST OF THE VICTIMS STRANGLER. During this melee, which lasted but a short time, the weak were trampled under foot and a fearful loss of life ensued. Twelve women, three boys, a girl and a man were quickly crushed to death. While the struggle lasted the scenes near the door of the theatre are described as being beyond description. The police were quickly on the spot and with a few others helped to restore order. Then the work of caring for the injured and removing the dead began. Each body was brought out in a sack and death had been caused in most of the cases by strangulation. The features were distorted almost beyond recognition, besides being bruised and crushed by trampling feet. The bodies of the children were thrown overboard and crushed to death. Many infants in the arms of mothers who escaped are also said to have succumbed to the pressure which the mothers were powerless to resist. Another theory concerning the accident which finds credence is that the women were trampled by the Jews, who were present excited by the cupidity of a thief who cried fire for the purpose of creating a tumult and easily passing his trade. The scene of the accident has this morning been visited by thousands of the inhabitants of the East End of London.

A Terrible Explosion. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 19.—One of the most disastrous explosions that have occurred in this section for years, took place at 2 o'clock this morning at Harper's rolling mill, on the bank of the river. The building, but lately erected, was a mass of ruins and was thoroughly destroyed as if an earthquake had opened and swallowed the immense structure. It was thought that there were several hundred persons in the building, but Richard Doyle, the engineer of the concern, says he was preparing for the hands to go to work when the explosion occurred. Had it occurred an hour later the building would have been filled with workmen, many of whom would have been killed. The explosion was heard for miles around. The building was a mass of ruins and was thoroughly destroyed as if an earthquake had opened and swallowed the immense structure. It was thought that there were several hundred persons in the building, but Richard Doyle, the engineer of the concern, says he was preparing for the hands to go to work when the explosion occurred. Had it occurred an hour later the building would have been filled with workmen, many of whom would have been killed. The explosion was heard for miles around.

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He has a six-days' walking match next Monday. The prizes amount to \$500, consisting of—first \$300, second \$200, and third \$100. January 20, 1887. The association resolution was carried by 17 to 15, and Morton and Hiscock were in the affirmative. In Nebraska the first ballot resulted in a tie between the two parties. The indications for a deadlock are very favorable, and it is expected that Van Wyck in Tuesday's ballot received four votes of Democrats.

Excitement in Canadian Politics. OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 19.—The announcement last night that Senator Charles D. Clark had resigned from the cabinet on account of some misunderstanding with the premier has caused considerable excitement in political circles, through his influence in Quebec Sir John Macdonald had calculated that the Liberal majority supporting the province at the approaching elections.

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THE ICE PALACE ILLUMINATED AND THE CARNAVAL FAIRY OPENED.

The Ice Palace Illuminated and the Carnival Fairy Opened.

With the mercury at 15 degrees below zero the streets of St. Paul, Minn., were thronged with people, and amidst with colored lights and brilliant music over the opening of the second winter carnival. The illuminations were very pretty. In looking down Third street there was an unbroken blinding light, while Wabasha and Jackson streets were also especially brilliant with illuminations.

The ice palace stands in Central park. Entering the palace grounds from Summit avenue the visitor passes through an arched gateway of ice. The palace is in the shape of a Latin cross and covers 42,000 square feet. The main tower, from the top of which is seen the city, is 125 feet high. The palace will have eighty-one arc electric lights and the grounds will be lighted with 100 arc lights with colored globes.

PERNURIETY WORK. Rev. Sylvanus Stahl Resigns the Pastorate of St. John's Lutheran. At the meeting of the council of St. John's Lutheran church, Tuesday evening, the pastor, Rev. Sylvanus Stahl, who has served the congregation since the first of December, tendered his resignation. It is Mr. Stahl's purpose to leave the pastoral work for the present, and devote himself to the development and growth of his Lutheran Year-Book, begun four years ago, which has now attained a national circulation, and is found in Lutheran families throughout the entire country. Mr. Stahl has also in course of preparation several books, the first of which, entitled "Methods of Church Work," is to be issued this spring by the large publishing house of Funk & Wagnalls, of New York.

Excitement in Canadian Politics. OTT